DOLOTOV, V.G.

Structure of phase systems for data transmission. Trudy MEI 52:199-204 '63. (MIRA 18:9)

DOLOTOV, V.S.; LIBIN, Ya.D.

Attachment for machining spherical surfaces. Mashinostroitel' no.1:27 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

SHAPIRO, B.E.; DOLOTOV, V.V.; KACHURA, B.S.; MITSMAKHER, I.D.; BERGER, K.V.,red.; LUUSHCHENKO, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Organizing and planning the work of enterprises building apartment houses] Organizatsiia i planirovanie raboty domostroitel'nykh kombinatov. [By] B.E.Shapiro i dr. Kiev, Gosstroiizdat USSR, 1963. 91 p. (MIRA 17:2)

DOLOTOV, Yu. S.

IONIN, A.S.; DOLOTOV, Yu.S.

Characteristics of dynamics and morphology of raising coasts; illustrated by the example of Novaya Zemlya. Trudy Inst. okean. 28:71-84 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

(Novaya Zemlya--Coast changes)

DOLOTOV, Yu.S.

Evolution of accumulative forms in case of a relatively raised shore. Trudy Okean.kom. 4:66-80 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.
(Coast changes)

DOLOTOV, Yu.S.

Formation and classification of marine accumulative terraces on rising shores. Trudy Inst. okean. 48:172-192 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Coast changes) (Terraces (Geology))

MEDVEDEV, V.S.; DOLGOV, Yu.S.; SHCHERBAKOV, F.A.

Some features of coastal structure and development in the south of the Maritime Territory. Trudy Inst. okean. 48:121-144 '61.
(MIRA 15:1)

(Peter the Great Bay--Coast changes)

ACC NR: AT7001794 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0038/0103

AUTHOR: Aybulatov, N. A.; Dolotov, Yu. S.; Orlova, G. A.; Yurkevich, M. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Some dynamic features of a shallow sandy coast

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Okeanograficheskaya komissiya. Issledovaniya gidrodinamicheskikh i morfodinamicheskikh protsessov beregovoy zony morya (Studies of hydrodynamic and morphodynamic processes of the shoreline). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 38-103

TOPIC TAGS: ocean dynamics, oceanographic equipment, geomorphology

ABSTRACT: From 1962 to 1964 the Institute of Oceanology AN SSSR investigated the hydrodynamics of shallow coastal areas in the Baltic Sea to determine the nature of surface wave transformation during different disturbance stages, to measure the angle of an approaching wave and to study the distribution of wave pressures and speeds in relation to an underwater slope. Investigations were carried out with the use of wave pressure recorders, wave recorders, wave velocity recorders, current meters, turbidity measuring equipment, labelled sands, and sediment cores. Study data show that wind is the primary cause of most disturbances. The specific energy of a wave sharply increases as it approaches the shore; the maximal values of wave height and specific energy are observed during the stability phase of a disturbance. In analyzing

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT7001794

hydrodynamic processes in coastal areas it is necessary first to identify the disturbance phases and to consider all changes within the limits of the phase. The active zone of shifting sediments extends to depths of 10 m. The intensity of sediment exchanges between separate parts of an underwater slope is determined by the intensity of corresponding water exchanges. Change of coast contour, amount of sedimentation, and sediment composition is determined: first, by the relationship of factors responsible for the nature, direction, and intensity of material shifting; second, by the duration of a disturbance, particularly the length of each phase; and, third, by the availability of materials in the area under study and adjoining areas. Orig. art. has: 18 figures and 8 tables.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 17Apr66/ ORIG REF: 050/ OTH REF: 010

Card 2/2

DOLOTOVA, I.A.

AUTHOR: Karmazin, V.I. and Dolotova, I.A.

TITLE: The Floatation of Iron Ores and Tails at Krivoy Rog Concentration Plants During the Sixth Five-Year Plan (Flotatsiya zheleznykh rud i shlamov obogatitel'nykh fabrik Krivogo Roga v shestoy pyatiletke)

127-58-7-12/20

PERIODICAL: Gornyy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 7, pp62-67 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Two methods are generally used for the dressing of low grade ores: floatation and magnetic roasting. Both methods are now being tested at many institutes and laboratories of the USSR. The first research was done by Professor V.I. Trushlevich (Ref. 1) and, later, by the Doctor of Technical Sciences G.I. Yudenich, Z.S. Bogdanova of the Mekhanobr Institute and the Doctor of Technical Sciences F.N. Belash of the Kol'skiy filial AN SSSR (Kola Branch of the AS USSR). Calculations made in Mekhanobr showed that the floatation method is more economical than the other. Mekhanobrchermet found that the floatation method, with the water from Krivoy Rog mines used in the concentration plants of that region, gives unsatisfactory results because of the hard composition of the water. Tests of the desliming of tails in hard water showed that only 14 to 40 % of the slime was removed whereas the same operation with

Card 1/2

The Floatation of Iron Ores and Tails at Krivoy Rog Concentration Plants During the Sixth Five-Year Plan

distilled water gives much better results. The time of floatation is 2 to 3 times longer when hard water is used. The effectiveness of concentration of tails in various waters supplemented by reagents was also studied. As a result of this study, it is proposed that the pulp of tails should be processed by water with an addition of sulfuric acid or soda, which increases the contents of iron in the concentrated mass. The problem of purifying the water of Krivoy Rog for use in floatation must be solved.
There are 3 tables and 2 graphs and 10 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Mekhanobrchermet

Card 2/2 1. Iron ore-Flotation 2. Iron ore-Magnetic roosting

SOV/127-58-2-25/26

AUTHORS: Belash, F.N., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Delitsina, G.B., Karmazin, V.I. and Kharlamov, V.S., Candidates of Technical Sciences, Azarov, A.L., Dolotova, I.A. and Rovenskiy, I.I., Engineers

TITLE: The Concentration and Agglomeration of Minerals in North-Western Regions of the USSR (Obogashcheniye i aglomeratsiya poleznykh iskopayemykh Severo-Zapadnykh rayonov SSSR). Leningrad, Mekhanobr, 1957, vol. 102, 344 pp. with illustrations. Circulation 1,700. Price 12 rubles. (Leningrad, Mekhanobr, 1957, vyp. 102.344 str.s ill. Tirazh 1,700. Tsena 12 rub.)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 12, pp 67 - 69 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a review of the above mentioned book.

Card 1/1

DOLOTOVA, I.A.; KABISHCHER, S.G.; SALISHCHEVA, Ye.P.; DOLGALLO, G.N.; MALYY, V.M.; KLOCHKO, A.I.

Adopting the flotation of iron quartzite. Gor.zhur. no.4:65-68 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Mekhanobrchermet (for Dolotova, Kabishcher, Salishcheva).
2. TSentral'nyy gornobogatitel'nyy kombinat, Krivoy Rog (for Dolgallo, Malyy, Klochko).

DOLOTOVA, I.A.; SALISHCHEVA, Ye.P.; BASHCHENKO, N.T., ved. red.

[Flotation specialist] Flotator. Moskva, Nedra, 1965.
86 p. (MIRA 18:7)

ACC NR: AP6024450 SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/66/000/007/0141/0142

AUTHOR: D'yakova, T. V.; Dolotova, M. P.

ORG: Tula Regional Sanitation and Epidemiological Station (Tul'skaya oblastnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya)

TITLE: Serological diagnostics of leptospirosis in the Tula oblast

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii, i immunobiologii, no. 7, 1966, 141-142

TOPIC TAGS: leptospirosis, animal disease, veterinary medicine, diagnostic medicine

ABSTRACT:

Investigations in the Tula oblast during 1947--1964 showed that leptospirosis grippotyphosa infection (marsh fever) is produced principally by *L. pomona* and *L. tarassovi*. Outbreaks occurred in populous areas along the Upa and Oki rivers in July and August. Seasonality was absent in cases where contact with sick animals or leptospirosis vectors (cattle, pigs) was a factor. The agglutination reaction using lysed *Leptospira* cultures from the Moscow Vaccine and Sera Institute was tested with the following strains: *L. weil*, *L. rattan*, *L. grippotyphosa*, *L. canicola*, *L. akiyami-B*, *L.*

Card 1/3 UDC: 616.986.7-036.2(470.312)

hebdomadis, *Leningrad*, *Kazan'*, *Monyakov*, and *Perepeletsin* in 1947—1961, and the above strains plus *L. ioterohaemorrhagiae*, *L. pomona*, *L. batavia*, *L. sorex*, and *L. tarassovi* in 1962—1964. Serological examination of 1252 subjects showed positive reactions in 297 (23.7%) cases: positive reactions were more frequent in 1950 (42.9%), 1952 (37%), 1959 (59%), and 1963 (26%); no positive reactions were recorded in 1949, 1956, 1960, and 1962, and positive results not exceeding 10% were noted in the remaining years when few samples were tested. More positive results were obtained for the months when the greatest number of tests were made——July (30%), August (33.2%), and September (38.7%). Positive reactions occurred in 94.6% of the cases with *L. pomona*, in 4% with *L. tarassovi*, once with *L. canicola*, *L. batavia*, and *L. hebdomadis*, and twice with *L. ioterohaemorrhagiae*. Titers for these reactions were low (1:100 and 1:200), except in some cases with *L. pomona* and *L. tarassovi* where they reached 1:800 and higher. No *Leptospira* were isolated in 122 hemocultures or 15 urine cultures and bacterial results from 5 water sample cultures were negative. Positive agglutination reactions and high titers with *L. pomona* and *L. tarassovi* were noted repeatedly during the first years of serological investigation in cattle and pigs. Laboratory data revealed two cases of

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830004-1"

ACC NR: AP6024450

leptospirosis grippotyphosa infection (marsh fever) in humans in the period of investigation; no cases were recorded in the oblast after 1953. [WA-50; CBE No. 11]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 10Sep65/

Card 3/3

KUZUB, V.S.; TSINMAN, A.I.; KUZUB, L.G.; DOLOTOVA, T.S.

Intercrystallite corrosion of stainless steels in a strong nitric acid. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.12:2794-2796 D '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Lisichanskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo instituta azotnoy promyshlennosti.

(Steel, Stainless—Corrosion)

KUZUB, V.S., kand.khim.nauk; DOLOTOVA, T.S., inzh.

Corrosion of metallic materials in the production of diphenylolpropane. Khim.i neft. mashinostr. no.8:40 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:12)

DOLOTOVSKAYA, V. A.

DOLOTOVSKAYA, V. A.- "Arsenic Poisoning of Bees and Prophylactic Measures Against It." Kazan' State Veterinary Inst imeni N.E. Bauman, Kazan', 1955 (Dissertations For the Degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

DOLOTOVSKAYA, U. A.

USSR/Farm Animals. Honey Bee. Q

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 4, 1958, 16875.

Author : Zhdanov S. V., Dolotovskaya U. A., Kozyrev Ye. M.
Inst :
Title : Study by Means of Radioactive Phosphorus of the Rapidity of Passage of Liquid Food Through the Sections of the Intestines of Bees.
(Issledovaniye s pomoshchiyu radioaktivnogo fosfora skorosti prokhozhdeniya zhidkoy pishchi po otdelam kishechnika pchely)

Orig Pub: Uch. zap. Kazansk. un-ta, 1956, 116, No 14, 57-64.

Abstract: The work has a methodical character. It was found that P^{32} in a dose of $\sim$ 0.1 μ Cu (up to 12,000 impulses per minute) does not produce noticeable changes in the condition and behavior of bees. The

Card : 1/2

USSR/Farm Animals. Honey Bee. Q

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 4, 1958, 16875.

rapidity of the movement of liquid food in individual bees proved to be different and dependent on a state of hunger before feeding, activeness of eating up the food, and behavior after feeding (quiet, creeping, flight).

Card : 2/2

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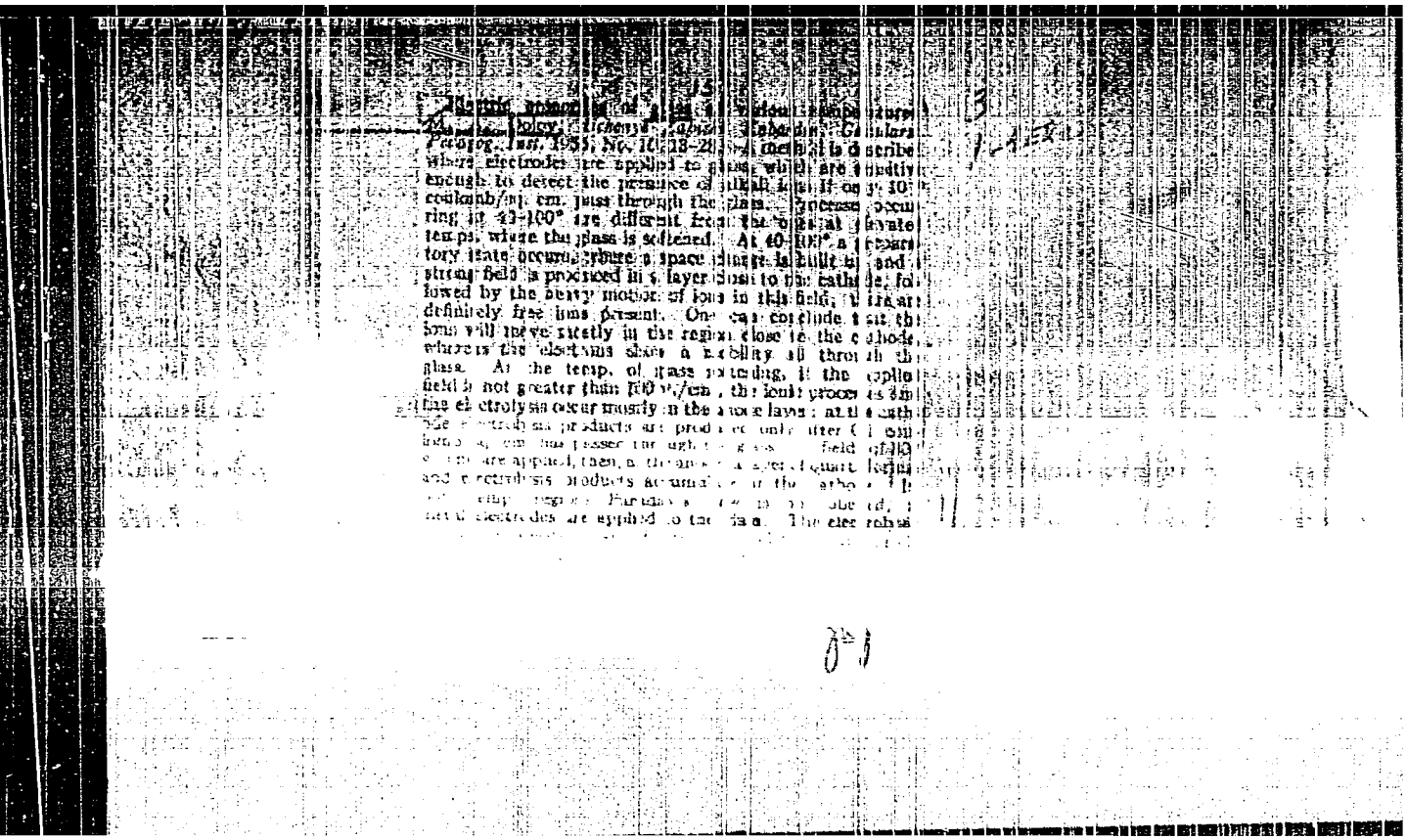

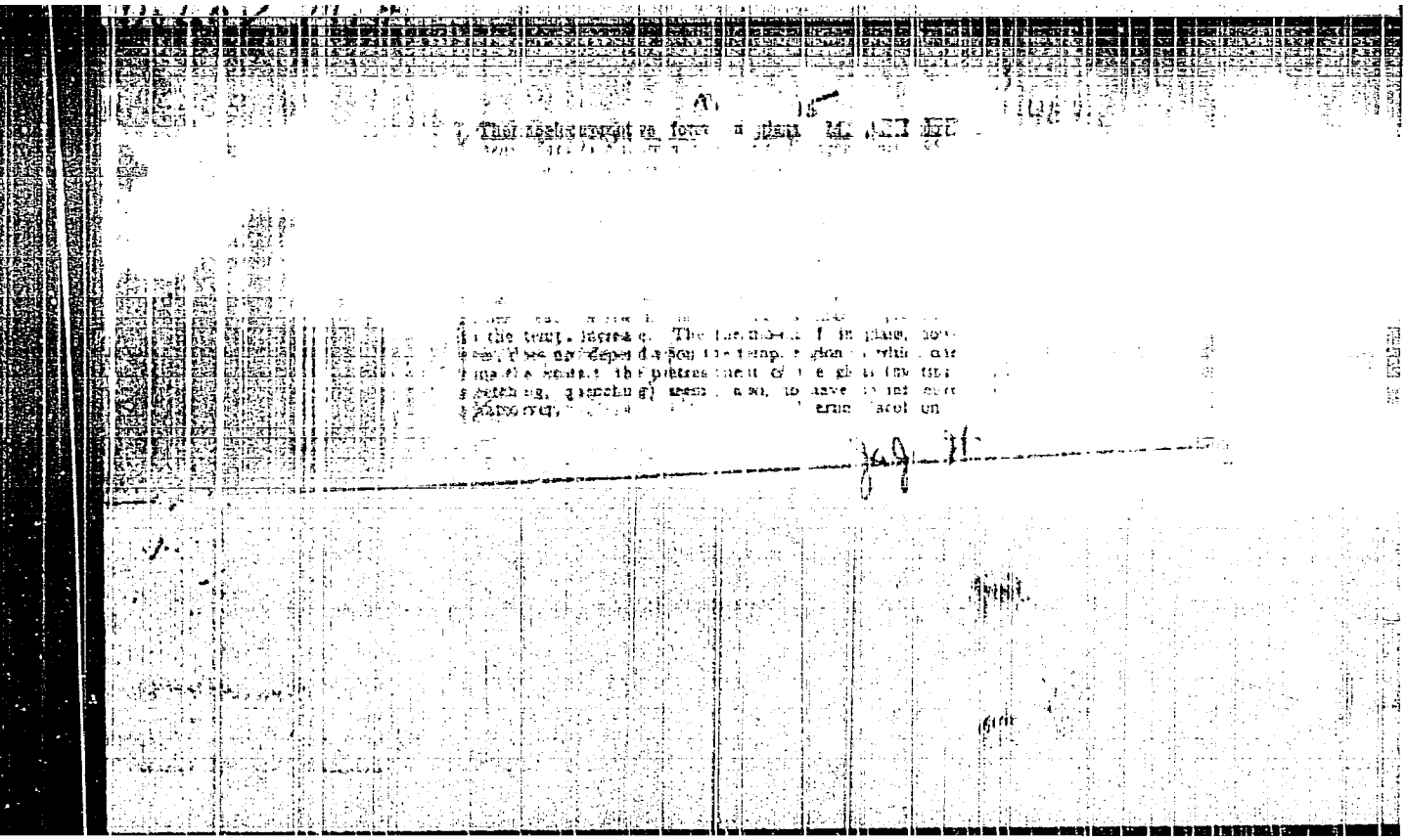

· DOLOV, M.A ·

USSR/ Physical Chemistry - Liquids and Amorphous Bodies. Gases. B-6

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 7395

Author : Dolov, M.A.
Title : Surface Tension of Glasses at the Softening Point

Orig Pub : Zh. fiz. khimii, 1956, Vol 30, No 7, 1579-1583

Abstract : A new method for determining the surface tension of glass and of vitreous substances at the softening point is proposed. The method is a modification of the contraction method. The underlying principle is the fact that when a short section of glass thread is heated the thread is observed to contract at the point of heating. The value of σ can be determined from the maximum force of contraction F by the formula σ = F/2πr, where r is the radius of the thread. Measurements by this method on a number of commercial glasses have given results which agree with the most precise values in the literature. It has been established that the surface tension

Card 1/2 - 61 -

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 7395

of glass depends on the composition and is little dependent on the temperature in the region of the softening point.

Dolov, M.A.

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics, Thermochemistry, Equilibria, Physical-Chemical Analysis, Phase Transitions. B-8

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 7152.

Author : M.A. Dolov.
Inst : Kabardino-Balkarian State Pedagogical Institute.
Title : Surface Energy and Physico-Chemical Properties of Alkali-Halide Crystals.

Orig Pub: Uch. zap. Kabardino-Balkarsk. gos. ped. in-t, 1957, vyp. 13, 335-348.

Abstract: The dependence of the surface tension σ of crystalline alkali-halide salts on lattice parameters and energy, heat, electric, magnetic, optical and mechanical characteristics of crystals and atoms (59 different properties were investigated) was studied. The dependence of σ on (X) (X is a property) appears monotonous at the transition from one compound to another in the majority of cases. In many cases, $\sigma \approx \text{const}_1 X + \text{const}_2$.

Card : 1/2

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics, Thermochemistry, Equilibria, Physical-Chemical Analysis, Phase Transitions. B-8

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 7152.

All the X-es are divided into 2 groups according to the dependence of σ (X) (In the case that the monotonous dependence exists): 1/ σ (X) increases with X (X - the lattice energy, the melting point, the electrical conductivity, etc.), and 2/ σ (X) decreases with the increase of X (X - the lattice constant, density, specific heat, molecular refraction, etc).

Card : 2/2 -25-

38587
S/081/62/000/010/067/085
B168/B180

11.2630

AUTHOR: Dolov, M. A.

TITLE: Thermo e.m.f. of glass possessing electron conductivity

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 10, 1962, 420 - 421, abstract 10K271 (Uch. zap. Kabardino-Balkarsk. un-t, no. 13, 1961, 31 - 34)

TEXT: The thermo e.m.f. of non-alkaline glass containing ferric oxide was investigated. The thermo e.m.f. and the temperature of the contacts were measured with a compensating circuit and a ППТВ1 (PPTV1) potentiometer at a temperature $>300^{\circ}C$. The thermo e.m.f. was found to have a negative sign, i.e. it corresponds to the electron diffusion. Its value depends on the composition of the glass and varies from 0.55 - 0.17 mv/°C. When the ferric oxide content is increased, there is a tendency for the thermo e.m.f. coefficient to fall. Considerable scatter was found in the thermo e.m.f. values for the same composition, depending on the history of the sample. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

DOLOV, M.A.

Electroconductivity of barite. Uch.zap.Ped.inst.Certs.no.207:177-184 '61. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Kabardino-Balkarskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Barite—Electric properties)

S/194/62/000/007/032/160
D295/D308

9,4320

AUTHOR: Dolov, M.A.

TITLE: Dynamic characteristics of baryte and of some industrial thermosensitive resistors

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 7, 1962, abstract 7-2-32 f (Uch. zap. Leningr. gos. ped. in-ta im. A.I. Gertsena, no. 207, 1961, 185 - 190)

TEXT: The article describes the method and the results of an investigation of a baryte sample treated at t = 1000°C. After a suitable heat treatment the sample acquires properties typical of thermosensitive resistors widely used in automation, signalling and control systems as well as in starting devices and time relays. The dynamic characteristics of a series of industrial thermosensitive resistors are given. By graphical analysis of oscillograms an empirical formula is obtained for the transient in the sample when electrical signals of different amplitudes are applied. 4 figures, 7 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

L 15175-63 EWT(l)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3 Pq-4 WH/
AJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AR3003035 S/0058/63/000/005/E012/E012

SOURCE: RZh. Fizika, Abs. 5E76

63

AUTHOR: Dolov, M. A. [redacted]

TITLE: Some electric properties of glass

CITED SOURCE: Uch. zap. Kabardino-Balkarsk. un-t, vy*p. 16, 1962, 236-239

TOPIC TAGS: glass, conductivity, potential distribution, composition dependence, glass conductivity

TRANSLATION: A study was made of the phenomena occurring when electric current is made to flow through glasses of the following compositions (in mole %): 50 SiO_2, 40 Pb, 10 Fe_2O_3 (I); 60 B_2O_3, 40 BaO (II); 70 SiO_2, 23 B_2O_3, 7 Na_2O (III); 64 SiO_2, 36 Na_2O (IV). When between 10^{-2} and 0.9 Coulomb/cm^2 was made to pass through glasses I, II, and III, the resistance of the specimens did not change and the distribution of the potential over the thickness of the specimen remained linear. No traces of alkali metal were observed on the cathode. At the same time, it was sufficient to pass 2×10^{-3} Coulomb/cm^2 through glass IV, to cause the resistance of the glass to increase sharply, to change the distribution of the potential, and to observe the appearance of alkali metal on the cathode. Consequently, it is possible

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L 15175-63

ACCESSION NR: AR3003335

to suggest that the conductivity of glasses of compositions I, II, and III is electronic, while in glass of composition IV the conductivity is alkaline. O. Mazurin

DATE ACQ: 17Jun63 SUB CODE: PH ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

BELYAYEVA, V.Ye.; DOLOV, M.A.

Certain electric properties of compound polycrystalline semiconductors. Uch. zap. Kab.-Bal. gos. un. no.17:27-31 '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

L 4135-66 EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/EWP(i)/T/EWA(h) IJP(c) WH
ACCESSION NR: AR5014643 UR/0275/65/000/005/A043/A043
621.316.825

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektronika i yeye primeneniye. Sv. t., Abs. 5B221

AUTHOR: Dolov, N. A.

TITLE: Thermistors made from glass that has electron conductivity

CITED SOURCE: Uch. zap. Kabardino-Balkarsk. un-t. Ser. fiz.-matem. n., vyp. 19, 1963, 23-24.

TOPIC TAGS: thermistor

TRANSLATION: A possibility has been studied to prepare thermistors from nonalkali lead-silicate glasses which contain iron oxides (SiO_2 50%; PbO_2 40%; Fe_2O_3 10%). The glass thermistors have a form of thin films (0.2—1 mm) with copper and silver leads. The results of measurement of thermistor resistance within 20—350C are reported. The temperature error of thermistors may be as low as 0.2—0.5C. Bibl. 3.

SUB CODE: EC, MT ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

KHUSID, S.B.; LITVINENKO, Ye.N.; DOLOV, M.A.

Some physical properties of the butanol upper fraction. Uch. zap. Kab.-Bal. gos. un. no.17:31-32 '63.

Dependence of certain physical properties of butanol on the acetyl number. Uch. zap. Kab.-Bal. gos. un. no.17:33-35 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

L 40957-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(e) IJP(c) GG/WH

ACC NR: AR6019463 SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/66/000/002/M011/M011

AUTHOR: Dolov, M. A.; Karov, B. G.

TITLE: Dielectric properties of certain glasses with n-type conductivity

SOURCE: Ref zh. khim, Part II, Abs 2M134

REF SOURCE: Uch. zap. Kabardino-Balkarsk. un-t. Ser. fiz.-matem., vyp. 22, 1964, 239-243

TOPIC TAGS: dielectric property, semiconductor conductivity, silicate glass, glass property

ABSTRACT: The ε and tgδ of nonalkaline glasses of two compositions were investigated: $3PvO.Fe_2O_3.5SiO_2$ (I) and $3CaO.Fe_2O_3.5SiO_2$ (II). Measurements were made in the audiofrequency range by the bridge method at temperatures from 291 to 423-523°K. The frequency-temperature characteristics ε and tgδ are presented. In the indicated frequency and temperature range ε and tgδ increase with increase in temperature and decrease with increase in frequency as in most inorganic glasses. Theoretically calculated values of tg almost coincide with the experimental. Values of ε, calculated by the Appen formula, are lower

Card 1/2

L 40957-66

ACC NR: AR6019463

in comparison with the experimental, which is evidently explained by the electron mechanism. Proof of n-type conductivity is also shown by the greater tgδ in composition I as compared to composition II. An explanation of this phenomenon is given. Ye. Myannik. [Translation of abstract].

SUB CODE: 11, 20

Card 2/2 hs

Dolovcak, B.

YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application--Dyeing and chemical treatment of textiles. I-17

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 9563

Author : Dolovcak, B.
Inst : Not given
Title : The Dyeing of Wool

Orig Pub: Tekstil, 1956, Vol 5, No 6, 436-442 (in Serbo-Croatian with summaries in German, English, and French)

Abstract: The affinity of wool for dyes depends on its chemical composition and on the mechanical structure of the fiber, as well as on the chemical composition of the dye. The importance of each of these factors in the dyeing process is discussed in detail with particular emphasis on the behavior of wool towards dyes containing metal salts.

Card 1/1

DOLOZSELEK, Gyula, Dr.; SZEKELY, Edgar, Dr.

Data on the investigation on purified tuberculin. Orv. hetil. 100 no.35:1268-1271 30 Aug 59

1. A Szabadsaghegyi Allami Gyermekszanatorium (Igazgato: Szederkenyi Janos dr. Tudomanyos igazgatta: Gorgenyi-Gottche Oszkar, Dr., az orvostudomanyok doktora) kozlemenye.
(TUBERCULIN REACTION)

KERTAY, Nandor, dr.; DOLOZSELEK, Gyula, dr.; MAKADI, Margit, dr.

Epidemiological and clinical importance of bovine tuberculosis in children. Tuberkulosis 13 no.12:362-365 D '60.

1. Az Orszagos Koranyi TBC Intezet (igazgato-foorvos: Boszormenyi Miklos dr. kandidatus, tudomanyos igazgato: Foldes Istvan dr. kandidatus) Mikrobiologiai osztalyanak es a Szabadsaghegyi Allami Gyermekszanatorium (igazgato foorvos: Szederkenyi Janos dr., tudomanyos igazgato: Gorgenyi Gottche Oszkar dr., az orvostudomanyok doktora) kozlemenye.

(TUBERCULOSIS BOVINE in inf & child)

DOL'SKAYA, Yu.S.; SVADKOVSKAYA, G.E.; KHEYFITS, L.A.

Structure of the product of condensation of m-cresol with acetone.
Trudy VNIISNDV no.6:50-59 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

DOL'SKIY, V., PODRAMSKIY, B.

Attachment for enlarging. Sov.foto 20 no.6:32 Je '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Photography--Enlarging)

KOLOTOV, Stepan Mitrofanovich, prepodavatel'; DOL'SKIY, Yevgraf Yevgen'yevich, prepodavatel'; MIKHAYLENKO, Vsevolod Yevdokimovich, prepodavatel'; GUSEV, Nikolay Aleksandrovich, prepodavatel'; GORLENKO, Boris Sergeyevich, prepodavatel'; ANDRUSHCHENKO, V., red.; IOAKIMIS, A., tekhn.red.

[Course in descriptive geometry] Kurs nachertatel'noi geometrii. Kiev, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit. USSR, 1958. 321 p. (MIRA 12:2)

1.Kiyevskiy inshenerno-stroitel'nyy institut (for Kolotov, Dol'skiy, Mikhaylenko, Gusev, Gorlenko).

(Geometry, Descriptive)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3411

Dol'skiy, Yevgraf Yevgen'yevich, and Boris Sergeyevich Gorlenko

Aksonometricheskiye proyektsii (Axonometric Projections) Kiyev, Gosstroyizdat Ukrainskoy SSR, 1959. 187 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,700 copies printed.

Ed.: I. Osovskaya; Tech. Ed.: I. Nemchenko.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for designers, planning engineers, and students at technical vuzes.

COVERAGE: This book presents the theory of axonometric representations as projections on two mutually non-perpendicular planes. The first chapter discusses the theory of rectangular projections on two mutually non-perpendicular planes, and at the same time presents a special case of this method of representation. The second chapter examines an auxiliary projection which facilitates the construction of an image in a system of two mutually non-perpendicular planes. A single way of solving metric and positional problems, independent of the size of the angle between the planes of the projection, is presented.

Card 1/4

The basis of this approach was suggested by Professor S. M. Kolotov in his method of using rotation around frontals and horizontals in auxiliary projections. No references are given.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Axonometric Projections SOV/3411

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

AC/gmp
5-25-60

KOLOTOV, Stepan Mitrofanovich, prof., prepodavatel'; DOL'SKIY, Yevgraf Yevgen'yevich, kand. tekhn. nauk, prepodavatel'; MIKHAYLENKO, Vsevolod Yevdokimovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; GUSEV, Nikolay Aleksandrovich, kand. arkhit., prepodavatel'; GORLENKO, Boris Sergeyevich, prepodavatel'; KOLOTOVA, Ol'ga Antonovna, prepodavatel'; BERGER, K.V., red.; SERAFIN, V.T., tekhn. red.

[Course in projective geometry] Kurs nachertatel'noi geometrii. 2. izd. Kiev, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit. USSR, 1961. 313 p. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Kiyevskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut (for all except Berger, Serafin).

(Geometry, Projective)

DOLSOV, B. N.

Reactions with aluminum chloride prepared according to Radzivanovskii, Condensation of benzene with aliphatic monohalides, B. N. Dolsov, N. I. Sorokina, and A. S. Cherkasov, (Leningrad State Univ.). Zhur. Obshchet Khim. (J. Gen. Chem.) 21, 509-16(1951).--Reactions with RX and C_6H_6 by the Radzivanovskii $AlCl_3$ method (1) proceed readily in the presence of but 2-4% of the catalyst. Usually the yields decline with larger R groups. The catalyst is prepd. by passing dry HCl into dry C_6H_6 covering Al shavings and letting stand overnight. Reaction with MeI-C_6H_6 does not proceed at 10-12°, but goes rapidly at 40° (completed in 3 hrs. at 60°), and at a 3:1 molar ratio gives the best yields, comprising MePh, xylenes, Me_5C_6H (m, 57°), and Me_6C_6, m. 166-6.5° (5-8%). Reaction with iso-PrCl (0.25 mole) gave up to 57% iso-PrPh in 20 hrs. when 2% $AlCl_3$ catalyst was used at 10-12°; larger amts. of I give more high-boiling products, which include mixed m- and o-diisopropylbenzenes, b. 202-12° (sepd. as the sulfonates: the Ba salt of the o-isomer is more sol. than that of the misomer; the Cu salts show reverse soly.), and a small amt. of triisopropylbenzene, b. 233-36°. The results with iso-PrBr were similar but the yields were somewhat lower. Reactions with iso-BuCl and iso-BuBr gave the best yields (about 18%) with 4%I, and a 1:1 reagent ratio, calcd. on crude BuPh; cutting the reaction time from 3 hrs. to 0.5 hr. had little effect, but lowering the temp. to 10-12° gave 41% BuPh; the crude BuPh on purification yielded some tert-BuPh, while higher fractions yielded p-$C_6H_4(CMe_3)_2$, m. 75.5-6.0°, and small amts. of the trisubstituted analog, m. 126-7.5°, iso-AmCl and iso-AmBr similarly gave the best yields of crude AmPh fraction with 8%I, and at 1:0.5 reagent ratio they reached 52%; the product is mainly tert-AmPh; some di- and trisubstituted products also form. C_6H_6 with $CHCl_3$ and I gave some Ph_2CH_2, whose yield rises with increase of concn. of I; CuCl also favors the yield and at 40% concn. gives up to 40% of pure product, m. 26-7°, b_{17} 137°, b. 260-1°; only 3-4% Ph_3CH, m. 91-2°, b_{10} 196-200°

DOLUB, V.G.

Boundary between the Oxford and Kimmeridgian stages in the southwestern margin of the Russian Platform. Trudy UkrNIGRI no.5:251-258 '63. (MIRA 18:3)

DOLUD' L. (g. Konstantinovka, Stalinskoy oblasti).

Increase the assortment. Sov. foto 17 no.9:77 S '57. (MLRA 10:9)
(Color photography)

DOLUDA, M. Ye. Cand Geol-Min Sci -- (diss) "Lithology and paleogeography of the Upper-Visean sandy-clay ~~argillaceous-sand~~ stratum of the southwestern Donets Basin ~~bren.~~" Khar'kov, 1958. 20 pp (Min of Higher Education UkSSR. Khar'kov Order of Labor Red Banner State Univ im A. M. Gor'kiy), 150 copies (KL, 52-58, 99)

AUTHOR: Doluda, M. Ye. 20-118-5-46/59

TITLE: On the Lithology of the Upper Sand-Clay Stratum of the South-Western Borderland of the Donetz Basin (K litologii verkhnevizeyskoy peschano-glinistoy tolshchi yugozapadnoy okrainy Donbassa)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 5, pp. 1010-1013 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The investigations of the lower carboniferous sediments in the Donetz basin were up to now dedicated more to stratigraphy than to lithology. The author was in a position to reveal particulars in the sedimentation of the rock mentioned in the title on the Kal'mius river during the detailed investigations and to establish sources of erosion. The Upper-Vise mass is composed of sandstone, aleurolithes, argillites, more rarely of conglomerates and gravelites. Thin calcareous strata also are rare. The light fraction mainly consists of quartz, feldspar and mica, glauconite occurs sparsely. The marbles of the conglomerates consist of the most durable rocks and mineral splinters: quartzite-type sandstones, sandstones, greasy quartz, black

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flint and siliceous minerals, the latter containing splinters or entire shells of fauna rests. Radiolites are more frequent. The similarity to siliceous minerals from the zone C_1^{γ} e of the same area leads to the assumption, (reference 11) that the silicite marbles are produced by a washing out of Lower Carboniferous layers. Ore minerals and mica are predominant in the heavy fraction of the said mass. Among the accessory minerals the following are in the front rank: Zirconium, turmaline, rutile and spinel, followed by apatite, sphene, and brookite. (table 1). Other minerals are rare. Garnet and epidote were found in a few samples. The greater number of the marbles of the durable minerals (up to 60%) are fairly or well rounded off, which testifies a repeated shifting. Spinel was furnished mainly by ultra basic rocks (peridodite, pyroxenite and others) of the Priazovskiy massif, probably also by sedimentary rocks enriched by spinel or by contact calcareous rocks. Both zones of the mentioned mass (Grabovskaya and Prokhorovskaya) according to the distribution of the accessory minerals appertain to one and the same terrigenous mineralogical province. A relatively high content of feldspar (up to 20 %) and of ferrugineous (colored) mica points to erosion sources situated in the vicinity,

which, in general, could be constituted by the crystalline Priazovskiy massif, although not all minerals of that massif occur in the Upper Vise sediments. It is possible, that also clastic material from the north western part of the Ukrainskaya crystalline plateau penetrated into this part of the Donetz basin. From the above particulars it appears, that mainly sedimentary rocks were eroded in the Priazovskiy massif during the Upper Vise time, inclusive of older horizons of the Lower Carboniferous and Lower Devon. Simultaneously, eruptive and metamorphous rocks were also destroyed as well as quartz veins. The complete absence of spinel in the lower part of the sand-clay mass of the massif is in agreement with the conclusion, that the crystalline rocks of the massif were eroded only after the levelling of the sedimentary rocks, when the massif rose more and more. Therefore the southern borderline of the Upper Vise sea, which alternatively flooded the Donetz basin and then receded again, passed along the border of the crystalline Priazovskiy massif, which served as an erosion area from the end of the Upper Vise. The sea penetrated into the region of the Donetz geosyncline from the east and northeast.

On the Lithology of the Upper Sand-Clay Stratum of the South-Western Borderland of the Donetz Basin

20-118-5-46/59

There are 1 table, and 19 references, all of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. M. Gor'kogo (State University imeni A. M. Gor'kiy, Khar'kov)

PRESENTED: May 11, 1957, by S. I. Mironov, Academician.

SUBMITTED: May 9, 1957.

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DOLUDA, M.Ye.; LITVIN, S.V.

Secondary sulfates in Carboniferous deposits of the Shebelinka and adjacent structures. Dokl. AN SSSR 139 no.3:706-708 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Ukrainskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta prirodnogo gaza. Predstavleno akademikom N.M. Strakhovym.
(Shebelinka region--Anhydrite)

DOLUDA, M.Ye.; LITVIN, S.V.; POGREBNYAK, V.A.

Lithology and stratigraphy of the Upper Carboniferous of the transition zone between the Donets Basin and the Dnieper-Donets Lowland. Dokl.AN SSSR 145 no.6:1356-1359 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Ukrainskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta prirodnogo gaza. Predstavleno akademikom D.V.Nalivkinym.
(Ukraine--Petrology) (Ukraine--Geology, Stratigraphic)

DOLUDA, M.Ye.

Changes during epigenesis of Upper Visean rocks in the southwestern edge of the Donets Basin. Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.6:1349-1351 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Ukrainskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta prirodnogo gaza. Predstavleno akademikom N.M.Strakhovym.
(Donets Basin—Rocks, Sedimentary)

POGREBNYAK, V.A.; DOLUDA, M.Ye.

Carboniferous sediments of the Shelkelinka gas field. Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no.2:348-351 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Ukrainskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta prirodnogo gaza. Predstavleno akademikom D.V. Nalivkinym.

LITVIN, Z.V.; DOLUDA, M.Ia.

Lithomineralogical characteristics of Carboniferous clay rocks in the transition area from the Donets Basin to the Dnieper-Donets Lowland. Lit. i pol. iskop. no.5:113-118 S-O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnogo gaza, Khar'kov.

VAKHRAMEYEV, Vsevolod Andreyevich; DOLUDENKO, Mayya Prokof'yevna; KOZLIAREVSKAYA, P.S., red.izd-va; GUS'KOVA, O.M., tekhn.red.; MAKOGONOVA, I.A., tekhn.red.

[Upper Jurassic and the Lower Cretaceous flora of the Bureya Basin and its significance for the study of stratigraphy] Verkhneiurskaia i nizhnemelovaia flora Bureinskogo basseina i ee znachenie dlia stratigrafii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1961. 134 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii institut. Trudy, no.54). (MIRA 15:3)
(Bureya Valley--Paleobotany, Stratigraphic)

DOLUDENKO, M.P.

New species of Sciadopityes from Jurassic sediments in the Western Ukraine. Paleont.zhur. no.1:123-126 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Ukraine, Western--Sciadopitys, Fossil)

DOLUDENKO, M.P.

New species of Phillophyllum from the Jurassic of the Western Ukraine. Bot. zhur. 48 no.6:796-805 Je '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva.

DOLUKHANOV, A.

Dolukhanov, A. - "Two maples new to the Caucasus", Soobshch. Akad. nauk Gruz. SSR, 1948, Nos. 9-10, p. 599-601.

SO: U-411, 17 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 20, 1949).

DOLUKHANOV, A. G.

Dolukhanov, A. G.- "The relics of the yew tree growths at the source of the Alazan River," Trudy Tbilis. botan in-ta Vol. XII, 1948, pp. 81-106, (Resume in Georgian), - Bibliog: p. 106

SO: U-4934, 29 Oct 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 16, 1949).

DOLUKHANOV, A. G.

A2186. DOLUKHANOV, A. G., Zametki o kavkazskikh gorechavkakh podsektsii septemfidae kuan. Zametki po sistematike i geografii rasteniy (Akad. nauk Gruz. SSR, In-t botaniki), Vyp. 14, 1948, c. 56-60. - Rezyume na gruz, yaz. --Bibliogri 5 nazv.

SO: Letopis'Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 47, 1948.

DOLUKHANOV, A.G.

Forests of the Zangezur Range. Trudy Bot.inst.AN Arm.SSR 6:65-134 '49. (MLRA 9:8)

(Zangezur Range--Forests and forestry)

DOLUKHANOV, A.G.

Remainders of forest vegetation along the upper reaches of the Arpa River. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Biol.i sel'khoz.nauki. 4 no.2:137-154 '51. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Botanicheskiy institut i sad Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR.
(Arpa-Chay Valley, Eastern--Forests and forestry)

USSR/Forestry - Forest Biology and Typology. K.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 15348

Author : A.G. Dolukhanov

Inst : Tbilis Botanical Institute of the Academy of Sciences, Georgian SSR.

Title : The Natural Renewal of Beech in the Principal Types of Beech Forest in Georgia (USSR).
(Yestestvennoye vozobnovleniye buka v osnovnykh tipakh buchin Gruzii).

Orig Pub : Tr. Tbilisk. botan. int-a AN GruzSSR, 1956, No 18, 69-114

Abstract : The chief reason for the loss of huge numbers of the self-seeding beeches which appear annually is lack of light. With inadequate light the top undergrowth bends and spreads out its crown perpendicularly toward the

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 15348

sun's rays, whereby the foliage is distributed too in almost one plane without the plants protecting one another. This results in the strengthening of side branching. They straighten out when the stems are cleared off, the crest becoming the most extended shoot. The amount of current additional growth is reduced by increasing the closing up of the maternal canopy. When decreased, the added growth of the underwood rapidly expands to within specific limits. In beech woods with dead covering, it is optimal for beech renewal to have 0.55 fullness; a fullness of 0.85 is endured only by a few sorts of undergrowth of diverse growing rates; with 0.9 fullness, only shoots not older than 3 years can be maintained. The quantity and quality of beech renewal varies in the diverse types of beech woods, depending on the degree of closing in the overhead tree canopy and on the extent to which the underwood

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 15348

and grass cover are developed. In rather dry types of beech woods (with fescue grass), the grass cover works in several respects beneficially. In the green types (dead covering and woodruff), the conditions favoring renewal are even greater. In the somewhat damp types (with trachystemoneae and brambleberry) of beech wood a thick grassy layer smothers the undergrowth of beech. In moist types (with ferns) the negative effect of the grass cover is accentuated. The growth analysis of shoots and beech underwood indicates that its renewal extends unevenly through the years (2-4 year cycle). One often observes more or less extensive periods of renewal depression, the cause of which has not yet been established. The bibliography contains 18 listings.

DOLUKHANOV, A.G., Doc Biol Sci -- (diss) "Basic Formations of Mountainous Forests of Transcaucasia", Len, 1957 (data issued 1958), 38 pp (Academy of Sciences USSR. Botanical Inst im V.L. Komarov) 250 copies (KL, 10-58, 119). Bibliography: p 38 (16 titles)

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Forestry. Biology. Typology.

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 14 1958, No. 63180

AUTHOR : Dolukhanov, A. G.

INST. : --

TITLE : Some Central and Discussed Questions of the Typology of Mountain Forests

ORIG. PUB. : Botan. zh., 1957, 42, No. 8, 1157-1171

ABSTRACT : The variety of forest growth conditions and the disintegration of biogeocenoses under the conditions of the Caucasus and other mountain countries is emphasized; these facts together with the abundance of forest types make forest management quite difficult. The recommendation is made to describe a taxonomic separation by complex of types with indication of the degree of participation of the basic components of the complex. When establishing and systematizing the types, great attention must be devoted to the undergrowth and grassy cover. The cenotic units formed, moreover, usually evolve from the framework of one type, in which connec-

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COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

K

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 14 1959, No. 63180

AUTHOR :
* INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : tion it is more accurate to call them groups of forest types (for example, the fescue grasses). Within the latter limits separate types are distinguishable which are connected by narrower frames of physical-geographical conditions and are characterized by more distinct features of the dynamics of formation and change, and also by more clearly expressed wood site class. The groups of fores types are generally sharply demarcated, whereas the close forest types form gradual transitions within the groups which fuse in continuous rows of mutually replaceable varieties, and the boundaries between types can thus be only conditional. The extent of the phenomenon of

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 14 1959, No. 63180

AUTHOR :
* INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : continuous dynamic convergence of vegetation in sites varying considerably in physical-geographical conditions. and also the extreme diversity of Caucasian forest associations make the identification of "forest type" and "biogeocenosis" concepts inconvenient. It is more convenient to consider the forest type as a group of close biogeocenosis types which, interrelatedly, regularly converge by structure and dynamics of development of a series of generations of vegetative cover. Bibliography of 22 titles.

* Institut botaniki Akademii Nauk Gruzinskoy SSR; Tbilisi. (MLR 10:7)

2/2

VASIL'YEV, A.V.; GULISASHVILI, V.Z., akademik; DOLUKHANOV, A.G.; MANDZHA-VIDZE, D.V.; MATIKASHVILI, V.I.; MAKHATADZE, L.B.; MIRZASHVILI, V.I.; ODISHARIYA, K.N.; PRILIPKO, L.I.; RUKHADZE, P.Ye.; SAKHOKIA, M.F.; SKHIYTERELI, V.S.; AVALIANI, N.M., red.izd-va; TODUA, A.R., tekhred.

[Dendroflora of the Caucasus; wild and cultivated trees and shrubs] Dendroflora Kavkaza; dikorastushchie i kul'turnye derev'ia i kustarniki. Tbilisi. Vol.1. [Gymnospermae. Chlamydospermae. Angiospermae - Monocotyledonae] Gymnospermae - golosemennye. Chlamydospermae - pokrovosemennye. Angiospermae - (Monocotyledonae) - pokrytosemennye (odnodol'nye). 1959. 406 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Tiflis. Institut lesa. 2. AN Gruzinskoy SSR (for Gulisashvili).
(Caucasus--Trees) (Caucasus--Shrubs)

DOLUKHANOV, A.G.

Problems in natural classification of forest coenoses. Trudy Tbil.bot.inst. 20:285-301 '59. (MIRA 13:8)
(Caucasus--Forest ecology)

VASIL'YEV, A.V.; GULISASHVILI, V.Z., akademik; DMITRIYEVA, A.A.; DOLUKHANOV, A.G.; MATIKASHVILI, V.I.; MAKHATADZE, L.B.; MULKIDZHANYAN, Ya.I.; PRILIPKO, L.I.; SAKHOKIA, M.F.; MIRZASHVILI, V.I., red.; AVALIANI, N.M., red. izd-va; TODUA, A.R., tekhn. red.

[Trees of the Caucasus; wild and cultivated trees and shrubs] Dendroflora Kavkaza; dikorastushchie i kul'turnye derev'ia i kustarniki. Tbilisi, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Gruzinskoi SSR. Vol.2. [Angiosperms. Dicotyledons] Angiospermae - Pokrytosemennye. Dicotyledoneae. Dvudol'nye. 1961. 334 p. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Tiflis. Institut lesa.
2. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Tiflis (for Gulisashvili).
(Caucasus--Angiosperms) (Caucasus--Dicotyledons)

DOLUKHANOV, A.G.

Principles of the classification of plant communities. Trudy Inst. biol. UF AN SSSR no.27:39-46 '61. (MIRA 17:2)

DOLUKHANOV, A.G.

Effect of the altitude above the sea level on the characteristics of the phytocoenotic composition of beech woods in the mountains of Georgia. Probl. bot. 6:232-241 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Georgia—Beech) (Georgia—Mountain ecology)

DOLUKHANOV, Armen Georgiyevich; KETSKHOVELI, N.N., red.

[Dark-green conifer forests in Georgia] Temnokhvoinye lesa Gruzii. Tbilisi, Izd-vo "Metsniereba," 1964. 126 p. (MIRA 18:3)

DOLUKHANOV, M. P.

Dolukhanov, M. P. "Determination of maximum effective frequencies according to ionosphere measurements by the equivalent spiral trajectory method," Sbornik trudov Leningr. elektrotekhn, in-ta svyazi im. Bonch-Bruyevicha, Issue 4, 1949, p. 3-13

SO: U-3566, 15 March , 1949 (letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 14, 1949)

DOLUKHANOV, M. P.

Rasprostranenie radiovoln (Propagation of radio waves). Moskva, Sviaz'izdat, 1951. 492 p.

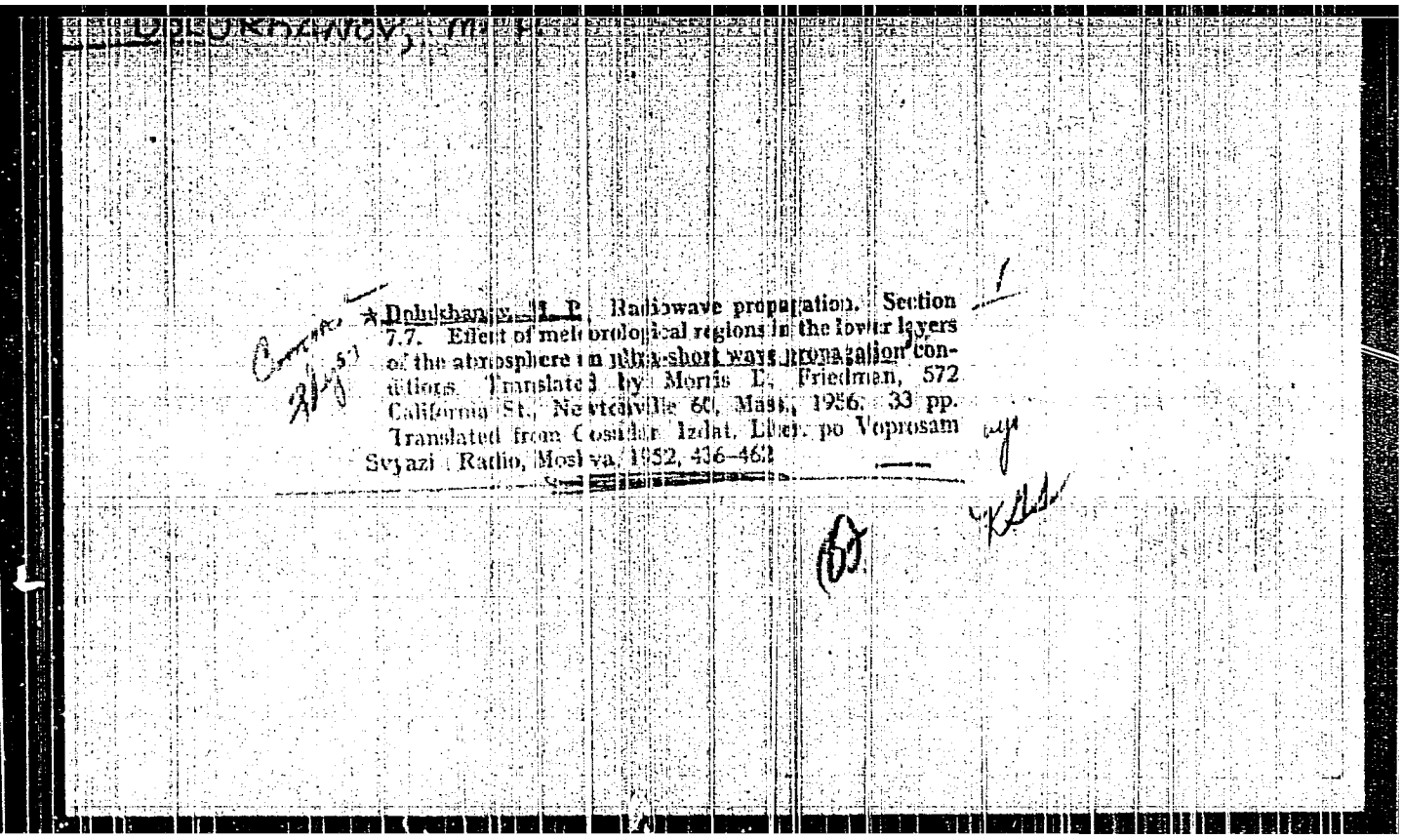
KOLUKHANOV, M. P.

Rasprostranenie radiovoln. Dopushcheno v kachestve uchebnika dlia vuzov sviazi. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1952. 491 p., tables, diagrs. Propagation

Title tr.: ~~Distribution~~ of radio waves. Approved as a textbook for schools of advanced studies in communication.

QC661.D6

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955.



Dobushan, L. P. Radiowave propagation. Section 7.7. Effect of meteorological regions in the lower layers of the atmosphere on ultra-short ways propagation conditions. Translated by Morris D. Friedman, 572 California St., Newtonville 60, Mass., 1956. 33 pp. Translated from Gosudar. Izdat. Lit. po Voprosam Svyazi i Radio, Moskva, 1952, 436–462.

USSR/Electronics - Television Aug 1952

"Television at Great Distances," M. P. Dolukhanov

Priroda, No 8, pp 51-60

Discusses anomalous long-range propagation caused by tropospheric scattering and ionospheric reflection. Also discusses regular long-range tv transmission by means of coax cable, surface repeater stations, and airborne repeater stations. States that effectiveness of using waveguides for long-range tv transmission has not been determined as yet. Author seems to feel that a chain of airborne stations would best serve needs of USSR.

359 T14

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USSR/Electronics - Television Sep 52
Long-Distance Reception

"Why Is Long-Distance Television Reception Possible?" M. Dolukhanov

"Radio" No 9, pp 41-44

After discussing the concept of atmospheric refraction, its effect on the propagation of ultrashort waves, and its dependency on weather, lists the following four reasons for long-distance propagation: (1) slight temp inversion; (2) pronounced temp inversion (superrefraction);

236T45

(3) scattering from inhomogeneities caused by random air motion; (4) scattering from inhomogeneities caused by a sharp temp variation within an interval small compared with the wave length. Causes (1) and (4) are most likely for wave lengths used in television.

236T45

DOLUKHANOV, M.

DOLUKHANOV, M.P.

DOLUKHANOV, M.P.; SEMENOV, A.A., redaktor; SOKOLOVA, R.Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[How radio waves are propagated] Kak rasprostraniaiutsia radiovolny. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1954. 83 p. [Microfilm]
(Radio waves) (MLRA 7:9)

DOLUKHANOV, Mark Pavlovich; VASIL'YEV, A.M., redaktor; VERKHOVINA, T.M., redaktor; LEBEDEVA, N.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Introduction to the theory of transmitting information through electric communication channels] Vvedenie v teoriiu peredachi informatsii po elektricheskim kanalam sviazi. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1955. 125 p. (MLRA 9:3)
(Telecommunication)

112-57-8-17570

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 8, p 241 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Dolukhanov, M. P.

TITLE: Radio-Wave Propagation (Rasprostraneniye radiovoln)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: 60 let radio (Collection: 60 Years of Radio), Moscow, Svyaz'izdat, 1955, pp 42-62

ABSTRACT: A review of the problems of radio-wave propagation including a preface, a historical sketch of the propagation theory, Leontovich's boundary conditions, Mandel'shtam's concept, the shore-refraction phenomenon, the influence of the path inhomogeneity, and the solution of the diffraction problem by Fok and Leontovich. Tropospheric radio-wave propagation with allowance for meteorological processes, the VHF superrefraction phenomenon, and other processes causing long-distance propagation are set forth. Ionospheric radio-wave propagation is considered, and the structure of the ionosphere and its phenomena ("ionospheric winds", fluctuations, perturbances, sporadic and nonlinear processes) are examined.

Card 1/1

N. A. U.

DOLUKHANOV, M. P.

USSR/ Electronics - Wave propagation

Card 1/1 Pub. 133 - 4/19

Authors : Dolukhanov, M. P., Candidate of Engineering Sciences, Chief, Electronics Department, Leningrad Institute for Electrical Communications

Title : New data on long-distance propagation of meter-waves

Periodical : Vest. svyazi 1, 7 - 10, Jan 1955

Abstract : An explanation is given of a new theory according to which the actual field intensity, produced by radio waves, is in excess of the theoretical field intensity calculated from old refraction formulas. For the explanation of the above phenomenon, the refraction of ultrashort waves is examined for the following conditions: 1) propagation of waves under conditions of superrefraction, i.e., propagation of waves through so-called "wave-guide" channels formed in the atmosphere; 2) propagation of waves in the troposhere, and 3) dissipation of waves in the ionosphere. Comparative graphs for field intensity are plotted, and refraction coefficients for various altitudes above the earth's surface are tabulated. Diagram; graph; table.

Institution: .....

Submitted: .....

DOLUKHANOV, Mark Pavlovich

DOLUKHANOV, Mark Pavlovich (Leningrad Electrochemical Inst of Communication imeni Bonch-Bruyevich), Academic degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences, based on his defense, 15 June 1955, in the Council of the Leningrad Electrotechnical Inst imeni Ul'yanov (Lenin) of his dissertation Entitled: "The diffusion of radio waves." (textbook for communications higher educational institutions.)

For the Academic Degree of Doctor of Sciences

Byulleten' Ministerstva Vysshego Obrazovaniya SSSR, List No.7, 31 March 1956
Decision of Higher Certification Commission Concerning Academic Degrees and Titles.

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ZHDANOV, I.M.; ROMANOVSKIY, V.B.; DOLUKHANOV, M.P.; ZLOTNIKOV, S.A.; KONDRAT'YEV, A.G.; ODNOL'KO, V.V.; ROGITSKIY, V.Yu.; FOMICHEV, I.N.

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TITLE: Investigations of the Propagation of Radio-waves along the Surface of the Earth in the USSR (Issledovaniya rasprostraneniya radiovoln vdol' poverkhnosti zemli v SSSR)

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ABSTRACT: This review paper is primarily devoted to the historical development and the present state of knowledge of the propagation of radio-waves along the surface of Earth. Only the so-called ground waves, i.e. the waves which are not affected by the ionosphere, are considered. The survey mentions various relevant contributions made by non-Soviet scientists, but it lays special emphasis on the work done by the Soviet research workers and engineers. The problem dealt with can be formulated as follows: at a height h_1 above the Earth's surface, a transmitter antenna having a directivity D radiates a power P, It is necessary to determine the electrical field at a distance r from the transmitter at a height h_2 (above the Earth's surface). In general, the profile of the Earth's surface between the two points should be given and the electrical properties of the soil (permittivity and conductivity)

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should be known (see Fig.1). A general solution of this problem is not yet known, but a number of useful approximations are available. The first step in the theory of propagation along a flat semi-conducting Earth surface was made by Sommerfeld in 1909. Since then, the theory was amplified by V.A. Fok, while M.V. Shuleykin modified it in 1923 in such a manner as to make it applicable to engineering calculations. He transformed the formula into the product of two factors: the formula representing ideal propagation and an attenuation function. The effect of the surface conductivity was taken into account by this second factor. Shuleykin determined also a nomogram for calculating the attenuation function. In 1944, M.A. Leontovich introduced a substantial simplification into the problem of ground-wave propagation which is valid for the cases when the modulus of the relative complex permittivity is much larger than unity. In 1940, A.N. Shchukin produced approximate expressions for the determination of the angle of the wave-front, while Fok and Leontovich showed, in 1946, that the Sommerfeld problem can be reduced to the solution of a parabolic-type differential equation (see Eq.(4)). Accurate expressions

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for the phase velocity of the ground-wave were determined by P.A. Ryazin in 1945 and this theory has since been confirmed by the experiments conducted by L.I. Mandel'shtam and N.D. Papaleksi.

The propagation of the waves over an irregular terrain was investigated by Ye.L. Feynberg (1944-48), while the so-called boundary refraction theory was proposed by G.A. Grinberg and V.A. Fok. The diffraction of radio-waves around the Earth's surface was studied by B.A. Wedenskiy (1935-37) by using the Watson method, while, in 1945, V.A. Fok introduced a new method to the solution of the problem; the method consisted of replacing the slowly converging series of Watson by a contour integral. In 1946, Leontovich and Fok showed that the aforementioned parabolic equation (see Eq.(4)) is also applicable to the solution of the diffraction problem. The propagation over a hilly terrain was first considered by M.A. Leontovich, who showed that if along a propagation path, the obstacles are such that they lie outside a certain region, it can be assumed that these obstacles do not interfere with the propagation. A number of Soviet scientists have also studied the composition

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and the structure of the troposphere and have measured the tropospheric refraction index as a function of pressure, temperature and height above the Earth's surface; furthermore, the so-called tropospheric inversion layers and the average fluctuations of the permittivity of the troposphere have been determined. The effect of the troposphere on the propagation was studied by Wedenskiy and Ponomarev, and Fok worked out the theory of this effect. P.Ye. Krasnushkin, in 1947, proposed a theory of the waveguide tropospheric propagation and Fok, in 1950, generalised his diffraction theory to include the case of a non-homogeneous atmosphere. An original theory of the propagation in layer-like non-homogeneous media was given by L.M. Brekhovskikh in 1949. Scattering of the radio-waves in the troposphere was first considered by V.A. Krasil'nikov in 1949 and the so-called turbulent scattering has been theoretically investigated by V.N. Troitskiy.
There are 10 figures and 43 references, 29 of which are Slavic.

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ZEYTLENOK, Grigoriy A., DOLUKHANOV, M. P., MIKAVYEV, K. Kh., PALEKHOV, V. V. POMICHEV, I. N. and FRADIN, A. Z.

"Research Work of the Leningrad Electrical Engineering Institute of Communications of the Propagation of Radio Waves by Means of Tropospheric Scatter on the Experimental Leningrad-Petrozavodsk Line."

paper presented at the Conference on Propagation of Very Short Waves in Prague (Liblice) 10-12 November 1958.